

ALONE AT POLE

Peary Accompanied by One Eskimo Made Final Dash Over the Ice.

APPEARED AS FROZEN SEA

Peary Endeavored to Get Soundings But at 1,500 Fathoms Got no Bottom—Correspondents May Take Explorer Aboard Steamer to Hurry Home.

A dispatch from Battle Harbor, Labrador, says the following details of Commander Peary's journey to the North Pole have been gleaned from members of the expedition on board the steamer Roosevelt:

The only men to reach the Pole were Commander Peary and one Eskimo, Eging Wah, by name. The other white members of the various parties that left Capt. Columbia were sent back one by one as Mr. Peary drew nearer daily to his object. Mathew Henson, Mr. Peary's negro attendant, and three Eskimos, the only other members of the reduced party that made the final dash, were left on the march south of the Pole.

At 55.38 the party consisted of Mr. Peary, Capt. Bartlett, Matthew Henson, a negro man, who has been Mr. Peary's personal assistant on so many of his expeditions, the Eskimos, seven sledges and sixty dogs and the journey north was resumed. The ice was perfectly level as far as the eye could see.

Capt. Bartlett took the observation on the 88th parallel on April 3, and then reluctantly returned, leaving Mr. Peary, Henson and the Eskimos with provisions for forty days to make the final dash to the Pole.

This reduced party started on April 3. The men walked that day for ten hours and made twenty miles. Then they slept near the 89th parallel. The Pole was reached on April 6, and a series of observations were taken at 90.

Mr. Peary deposited his records and hoisted the American flag. The temperature was 32 degrees below zero.

The Pole appeared as a frozen sea. Mr. Peary tried to take soundings, but got no bottom at 1,500 fathoms. Mr. Peary stayed at the Pole for thirty-four hours and then started on his return journey on April 7.

Hasn't Dr. Cook's Records.

A dispatch from New York says the following wireless and cable message has been received in that city:

"Battle Harbor, Labrador, via Cape Ray, N. F., September 12.

"I have no knowledge of Dr. Cook's having given Mr. Whitney any records. There are no Cook records on the Roosevelt."

(Signed) "Peary."

In Copenhagen, Dr. Frederick A. Cook declared that he had given to Harry Whitney, the wealthy young big game hunter, part of the records of his observations on his return from the North Pole to Etah, Greenland. Dr. Cook asserted that Mr. Whitney would bring the records to this country.

Commander Robert E. Peary on his return from the Pole, a year subsequent to that of Dr. Cook, picked up Mr. Whitney at Etah, and was bringing him south on the Roosevelt when they met the relief ship Jeannie, to which Mr. Whitney was transferred to continue his hunting for a few weeks in Baffin's bay.

It was confidentially expected by Dr. Cook's supporters here that Mr. Whitney had turned these records over to Commander Peary, and that the latter would bring them to this country with him.

While it is certain that Commander Peary will receive a notable reception on his arrival in New York City, all plans are merely tentative, as nothing definite is yet known as to when he will reach that city. One report states that the Roosevelt will be able to leave Battle Harbor before the end of this week, while another states that it can hardly depart from there before the end of the month.

In any event, New York anticipates the liveliest few weeks in many years, when the rival explorers do come. Dr. Cook is due on September 21, and four days later the Hudson-Fulton celebration begins, and in this, it is expected, that Polar argument will be forced to a conspicuous position. The illfeeling between the more ardent supporters of Commander Peary and Dr. Cook is characterized by much bitterness and harsh language. Many of them are urging the publication of accusations and recriminations and the light promises to create much enduring unpleasantness.

Yachtsman Drowned.

By the capsizing of a small yacht, in which he and R. H. Ripley were sailing, Frank Richardson, of Portsmouth, Va., was drowned in the Elizabeth River Sunday. The tragedy was caused, it is said, by swells caused by a passing steamer.

LEAP TO ESCAPE FLAMES

HUNDRED HAVE CLOSE CALL WHEN HOTEL BURNED.

Entire Ground Floor is Ablaze When Flames Are Discovered—None Hurt Seriously in Jumping.

A dispatch from Edgemere, Long Island, says in a fire which destroyed the Holmshurst Inn there before daylight Monday morning seventy-five guests and twenty employees experienced exciting and narrow escapes.

The fire, which the proprietor said, was of incendiary origin, started in the basement and worked up through the frame structure so rapidly that the entire first floor was ablaze before the guests were given the alarm.

While most of the guests were able to leave by stairways, half a dozen, among them two women, leaped from a second-story balcony, but were not seriously hurt.

The guests were cared for in neighboring cottages. The hotel building was valued at \$75,000.

William Holmes, son of the owner, ran to his mother's room on the second floor and found his escape cut off by a wall of flames. They were forced to jump, but were not hurt. An elevator boy ran his car until the flames stopped the car.

METHOD TO MARKET CROP.

New Orleans Cotton Dealer Has New Plan.

A dispatch from New Orleans says W. B. Thompson, president of the New Orleans cotton exchange and head of the cotton firm of W. B. Thompson & Co., of that city, has issued a circular letter to farmers, wherein he offers a new plan for the marketing of the cotton crop. He urges farmers to market their crops at the rate of 10 per cent a month. According to Mr. Thompson this would create a stable market for both buyer and seller.

Mr. Thompson says in part: "Let the producer of cotton market 10 per cent of his crop each month for 10 months. An instant of reflection will convince any thoughtful man that whether the crop on the market be large or small and whether a hundred planters or a hundred thousand employ the method, the result will be better than if the crop were sold at once or the attempt made to hold it all. If the plan is good for one planter, it is good for all, and if all or any great number of planters adopt it, the problem of marketing the crop is solved."

WANTS HIS NECK BROKEN.

A White Fiend Attacks a Young Negro Girl Twice.

A special to The News and Courier from Spartanburg says an unknown white man attempted to make a criminal assault on a young colored girl at East Spartanburg Saturday afternoon. He was caught by the father of the girl and given a severe whipping and then released and told to leave the country. It is said that this is the second attempt of the kind by the man, and the white people of the community regret that the girl's father let him get away, claiming that he should have been turned over to the authorities. The assault caused the report to be circulated in the city that a race riot was on, and the deputy sheriff and a large crowd of citizens hurried out to East Spartanburg to prevent trouble.

CITY MARSHALL KILLED

By a Blow From Young Man He Had Put Under Arrest.

At Jessup, Ga., Marshal G. B. Pope, was killed Saturday afternoon by a blow over his heart in a desperate struggle with Edward Tyre, Brantly Tyre and James Tyre, prominent young white men, whom he was attempting to arrest.

It is not known which one of the Tyres inflicted the fatal blow. All were arrested as they attempted to escape, and lodged in Wayne county jail.

Intense feeling exists against the young men. The officer was attempting to arrest them on charges of disorderly conduct.

Brantly Tyre and James Tyre are sons of County Commissioner Geo. Tyre. Edward Tyre is their cousin.

Attack French Post in China.

A dispatch from Saigon, French Cochinchina, says a band of pirates under the command of Carinth, son of Dethan, recently attacked the French post at Bayon. Three members of the French force were killed and seven, including Captain Fontaine, were wounded. The pirates were repulsed with the loss of ten men killed.

Another Terrible Flood.

Another terrible flood has visited the Jamillepe district in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico. Sugar plantations and mills have been destroyed, hundreds of head of cattle have been killed and scores of farm laborers have lost their lives in the water.

AWFUL DISEASE

Pellagra is Spreading Rapidly Through the South and West.

NEW MENACE TO AMERICA

Medical Science is Working to Discover the Secret of the Terrible Plague That Has Invaded the United States and Which is Caused by Eating Corn.

Appearance in the United States of that mysterious disease, pellagra, practically a new and hitherto unfamiliar kind of leprosy, and which, though introduced but recently, is spreading with great rapidity, may well excite alarm, says Rene Bache in the New York American. It is a disease among the most frightful known to mankind—which already claims about one million victims, now surviving, in the Old World.

Over there it pursues, in nearly all instances, a slow course, killing the sufferers very gradually. But in this country it becomes unique and is often a swift destroyer, the symptoms being "telescoped," as one might say, so that the whole course of the malady may be run within a few weeks, terminating in death.

To call it a "new brand of leprosy" is by no means inappropriate. But, in truth, it is worse—much worse. Not only does it transform the skin of the body in to a yellow and parchment-like covering, cracked and beset with foul and ulcerous sores, but it directly assails the temple of the mind, reducing the patient to a condition of insanity or idiocy.

Until recently the disease, its name compounded from two Italian words, "pelle," skin, and "agra," rough—has been regarded as peculiar to the Old World, though a few sporadic cases of it have appeared from time to time in Mexico and South America. Suddenly and unexpectedly it invaded the United States—the first sickness of the kind being reported only a few years ago in Georgia. Now quite as suddenly it has spread throughout most of the Southern States and, worse still, because of the difference in climate, it has attacked the Middle West.

Fifty cases have been found at the Peoria, Illinois, State Hospital alone, and Captain Joseph F. Siler, of the Army Medical Corps, sent there to investigate, has reported to the government that he believes the malady has long prevailed, not only around Peoria, but throughout Illinois and the great corn growing States of the West.

For it is in corn that the cause of the disease, whatever it may be, lurks.

The malady is neither contagious nor infectious. That is to say, one person cannot "catch it" or "take it" from another. Each individual case originates from the moldy corn direct. In all likelihood, the mischief-making fungus starts its work in the cornfield, where its spores fall upon the ripening ears and grow. But even this is not a certainty.

It may be asked, why does not cooking kill the fungus germs? So in all likelihood it does. But the poison manufactured by the fungus is what makes the trouble, and apparently this is not deprived of its toxic efficiency by high temperatures. That boiling does not render it harmless is shown by the fact, already mentioned, that alcohol distilled from spoiled maize will cause the disease.

The spores of the fungus start colonies in the intestine, and the poison they produce is taken up by blood and thus carried to all parts of the body. It is in effect a drug, particularly injurious to the brain and nervous system generally—whence the profound effect of the disease upon the mentality. This effect, like the purely physical symptoms, is progressive, and frequently terminates in idiocy or insanity.

When it is said that the disease is due to something in moldy or musty corn nearly all has been said that is really known of the cause. It is true that at the Meridian Hospital, in Mississippi, a new and unknown bacillus has been isolated after investigation into a number of cases of the disease, but whether this is the real microbe of pellagra, whether there is a microbe or whether the malady is due to some vegetable growth that enters the blood through the corn, is not actually known.

Nor is it likely that an effective remedy will be found until the cause is definitely ascertained. The Italian theory, and the one commonly accepted, is that it is caused by "a fungus parasitic on maize or by a ptoxin developed by its putrefaction." Fungus and ptoxin remain to be discovered.

Nobody that has ever handled corn can fail to notice that occasional ears are moldy. Perhaps only a few of the grains are affected, and, as a matter of fact, these are removed in process of preparation for the table; or, if the grain be shelled by hand, only the good part is taken for the bin. This, in the latter case, is a precaution obviously necessary, inasmuch as a small

amount of moldy corn may do a great deal of damage in the bin, through the spreading of the fungus.

It is in the Southern States and in the Middle West that the bulk of the cornmeal output is consumed. Comparatively little of it is eaten in other parts of this country. Formerly, in both sections, the supply of corn meal came entirely from small local mills, the grain for which was "shucked" by hand. For this reason none of it was moldy; and consequently the flour made from it was wholesome, containing no disease germs. Those who ate it were safe from "pellagra."

Today, however, there is a very different state of affairs. The South has given up growing corn on any extensive scale, and is planting cotton instead. But the people of that section are still eating as much corn meal as ever, obtaining the product from the North, where it is made in great mills in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cities, by machinery. The ears are "shucked" by machinery, which pays no attention to bad ones, and throws the moldy grain in with the rest, to be afterwards ground.

Formerly the corn used for making meal in the South was never kept in big bulks. Today, on the other hand, it is customarily handled in enormous bulks—600 bushels to a car, and thousands of bushels in one bin. Under such conditions, especially if any moisture be present, the mass is liable to "heat," and the fungus from the moldy grain spreads with great rapidity. Thus it may be taken for granted that the cornmeal which comes to market nowadays is more or less liable to be infected with fungus. No wonder then, that in the States where cornmeal is a large item of the daily diet a disease positively known to arise from the eating of moldy corn should have made its appearance.

It is by no means to be supposed that the fungi which attack corn are all of them, or even most of them, dangerous. Presumably, they are, as a rule, quite harmless. But among them there must be some species of a "pathogenic" character, which produces the disease known as pellagra. When sufferers from the malady in its early stages are deprived of corn, and fed on other grain, the symptoms disappear.

Summed up, the symptoms comprise progressive emaciation, brittleness of the bones, fatty degeneration of the internal organs (especially the heart, liver, kidneys, spleen and lungs), inflammation of the brain and spinal cord, nervous troubles and the frightful affection of the skin already mentioned.

These conditions become progressively worse. There are evidences of mental weakness, with great depression of spirit. Children are sad of face and look like old men or women. Young women rapidly take on the aspect of ancients. Emaciation sets in, with increased physical weakness. The skin becomes red, with sensations of burning and itching, and usually some puffiness. Blisters appear, scattered over the surface; the spider mites dries and falls in grayish scales. Later on the skin becomes thickened and of a dirty yellow or yellowish-green color, hard and rough, with painful cracks and crusts, or even ulcerations. Finally, it becomes parchment-like, with entire loss of elasticity.

The condition, in a word, so far as this feature of the complaint is concerned, is what a layman would describe as leprosy. It is not leprosy, however. A suggestion has been made to the effect that the leprosy described in the Bible was actually pellagra, but there is no reason for such a theory. Undoubtedly pellagra is a modern disease, corn having been unknown in ancient times. Maize, of course, is of American origin, and it is safe to say that the Indians, who were large users of corn meal long before the days of Columbus did not use moldy grain in its manufacture.

In the later stages of the malady, sufferers become either partly imbecile or deranged. Sometimes they entertain delusions of persecution or of religion. Melancholia leads to dementia, and they try to commit suicide, or in some instances exhibit a homicidal tendency. Not infrequently they refuse food. Their heads tremble and their gait is paralytic. Last scene of all is a combination of starvation, helplessness, heart weakness, drowsy and delirium, ending in death. Occasionally blood poisoning, or even galloping consumption of the lungs, sets in at the close.

Pictures have been sent to Dr. Elie Metchnikoff, the famous Russian scientist who is now studying it. It is also under investigation at John Hopkins University in Baltimore. Such is pellagra—certainly one of the most frightful physical afflictions known to mankind.

Judge in Shooting Scrape.

At Huntsville, Ala., Judge Betts and J. H. Ballentine engaged in a pistol duel on Saturday in the streets, each receiving a minor wound. The two men passed heated words Saturday morning and were separated by bystanders before blows were passed. Each armed himself later and when they met on the street both drew revolvers and began firing, emptying their revolvers at each other at close range.

GOODS STOLEN

Peary's Boatman Confirms Cook's Statement of the Looting of His Stores.

PEARY BADLY EQUIPPED

Dr. Cook's and Franke's Collection of Relics Were Taken by Peary—Admiral Schley Endorses Dr. Cook as Does Capt. Osborn, Secretary of the Arctic Club.

A dispatch from St. John's, N. F., says Alan Whitten, who was boatman of the Peary auxiliary steamer Erik in 1905 and again in 1908, adds his quota to the polar controversy. On his expeditions he saw much of Peary and knew of Peary's plans. He was also on the Erik for a week in Sydney alongside the schooner Jno. R. Bradley, in which Dr. Cook was starting for the pole.

Whitten says that the Bradley was abundantly equipped for Cook's expedition, having supplies for at least three years. He confirms the charges made by Dr. Cook at Copenhagen that Peary's people took Dr. Cook's provisions, adding that not only did the crew of the ship take Cook's stores at Etah, but that boats were sent to Anaktok, thirty miles distant, to remove Cook's provisions which were stored there.

Whitten admitted however that he did not know if this removal was by arrangement between Franke, who was left in charge of the provisions and Peary's representatives.

The boatswain also made the statement that both Franke's and Cook's collections of ivory and skins, some of them very valuable, likewise were taken. He said that the trouble with Peary's previous expeditions had been the lack of supplies. Instead of remaining away for three years, Commander Peary was compelled to return after about fifteen months, the real reason, Whitten declared, that he did not have enough supplies to remain longer.

Naval Officers Endorse Cook.

A dispatch from New York says previous assumption that Commander Peary would have the United States Navy solidly behind him was not borne out in a letter from Rear Admiral Schley, made public by Capt. B. S. Osborn, secretary of the Arctic Club of America, of which Dr. Cook is a member. The letter under date of September 11 from Pocono Manor, Pa., runs in part as follows:

"I like Cook's attitude immensely in this unfortunate, unnecessary and unwise controversy. He certainly has been dignified and manly in the stand he has taken in this matter."

Capt. Osborn followed up his letter from the admiral with a lecture on "Who Discovered the North Pole?"

"Dr. Frederick A. Cook," he said, "was for two years my wife's physician. I saw him two or three times a week and we chatted many hours. If I have ever known a man of integrity, probity, sincerity and modesty, it is Cook."

"I have known also the other man—known him to depart from truth by large margins."

It is now admitted by Peary himself, that only one Eskimo was at the pole with him. Cook had three with him.

Criticizes Peary.

The Paris Temps severely criticizes Commander Peary's "broadcast accusations" against Dr. Cook, as well as his "general grandiloquent attitude," saying of it: "Peary's patriotic declaration about taking possession of the pole in the name of the President of the United States contrasts strongly with the commercial spirit he displayed in copyrighting the story."

Negro Proves a Hero.

At Atlanta, Ga., the home of S. W. Bailey, with its contents, was destroyed by fire Saturday, the roof falling when the fire was first discovered. The family of Mr. Bailey barely escaped in their night robes. After the roof began crumbling, Mary, the six-year-old daughter, was rescued by the daring bravery of Weldon Wray, colored.

Methodist Church Burned.

During a thunder storm at Hampton Friday night the Methodist church was struck by lightning, set on fire and was totally destroyed. The loss is \$2,500, with insurance for \$1,500. The organ and most of the church furniture was saved from the burning building, under trying circumstances, and at great risk of life by the citizens.

Child Killed by Train.

Annie Bell Ramsey, aged 13, while on her way to the Laurens cotton mills at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, was run over and fatally injured by a detached string of flat cars on the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens railroad, death ensuing one hour later. She was walking on the track and being partially deaf did not hear the approaching train behind her in time to escape.

SHOW LARGE GAINS

POSTAL STATISTICS SHOW PROGRESS IN MANY TOWNS.

South Carolina Compares Well With

All Sections of the United States in Thrift.

Figures that are now being prepared in the office of the auditor of the postoffice department in Washington reveal an interesting story of the commercial growth and development of the various towns in South Carolina during the last twelve months. These figures, based upon reports from the postmasters in different parts of the State, are due to reach the auditor's office soon after the close of each fiscal year on June 30, but as may be expected there are many delays in such matters, consequently this year it will be several weeks before complete returns are available.

Enough information, however, has been received to indicate in the clearest possible manner that when full returns are made South Carolina will make as good a showing as any State in the Union, with the exception of Texas, Oklahoma and some parts of the far West, where towns of 5,000 or 10,000 inhabitants sometimes spring up over night. The latter, however, are not counted by the postoffice department as good evidence of the real growth of the country, for the reason that they are just as liable to disappear suddenly with the discovery of gold or some other precious metal somewhere else as they are to be put in full blast between suns.

Inquiry of the postoffice department officials shows that during the last year the towns and cities in South Carolina that have probably made the most noted progress are, in the upper part of the State; Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson and Greenwood. Of these four it is probable that Spartanburg is in the lead, and that when the returns are in it will be seen that she has made a slight advancement over the three other places. In the Piedmont section there are several smaller mill towns, like Gaffney, Piedmont and Pelzer, that have also made excellent returns and have made substantial headway. Laurens and Union have about held their former positions.

Further down the State Newberry has made a small gain, as is the case with Columbia, though in the latter case the increase will not be so marked as in the smaller towns. Postal receipts in Orangeburg and Sumter have probably been considerably increased during the last twelve months, and Florence has also made substantial headway. In the Pee Dee section, Darlington and Marion have made good records, and the race between the other towns in that of the State for the lead in increased postal business is a close one.

An interesting feature in connection with these figures is that the smaller towns in the State have probably made larger increases with respect to their relative population than the larger places, indicating that many persons are coming to the former from the country, because of the new cotton mills being constantly erected.

These figures, however, do not take into account the large increases at the various mill towns in the State, where there are only one or two factories, because figures for these offices are not obtainable. If they could be secured they would make a most interesting story of the commercial growth and prosperity of the small towns.

RUNNING DUEL IN STREET.

Fugitives and Policemen Exchange Shots—Two Hats Are Pierced.

A dispatch from Newport, Ky., says a running duel between fugitives and a policeman created wild excitement there a few days ago.

Detective Jeff Norton called at the hotel to arrest R. W. Leroy and Isaac Brewer on the charge of detaining fourteen-year-old Florence Gray. The men fled after Leroy had fired three shots from a revolver.

One bullet grazed the head of Detective Jeff Norton. Another pierced the hats of Tony Gastright and James Taylor, spectators. Another clipped the ear of Chris Albert, the city jailer.

A policeman joined in the pursuit, and a running battle ensued for several blocks.

TWO BLACK FIENDS SLAIN.

They Entered a Lady's Room and Shot and Killed Her.

News of the killing of two negroes, following the slaying of a white woman, was received from Bethany, a lumber camp 20 miles west of Denopolis, Ala. Two negroes, Robert Gully and John Holly, Sunday night entered the home of a man named Gray. Mrs. Gray was awakened, and when she failed to heed the order to stop screaming was shot and killed by Gully. Gray brainned the negro with an axe, but not before Gully had shot him in the leg. Holly was captured later and was made quick work of by a posse of Gray's neighbors.

CUT HIS THROAT

Despondent Banker, Head of Union Trust Company, Kills Himself.

ILL HEALTH THE CAUSE

John W. Castles, One of the Most Prominent Men in New York, Cuts His Own Throat in a Hospital—Act Said to Have Been Due to Ill Health.

John W. Castles, president of the Union Trust Company, of New York city, capitalized at \$1,000,000, a director in other well known corporations, and prominent in club and social life in New York and the South, cut his throat from ear to ear in the Grand Union Hotel Monday afternoon and was found dead stretched across a bed. He had been in ill health for some time, and his suicide is ascribed solely to a nervous breakdown and not to financial troubles.

His body was discovered about 9 o'clock Monday night by his brother, Burton S. Castles, who, having become alarmed at Mr. Castles' failure to return home from the bank, began a search through the hotels of the city. Arriving at the Grand Union, at 42d street and Parke avenue, he found that Mr. Castles had registered there under his own name at 4:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, and had gone immediately to the room assigned to him on the second floor. As his body was found cold indications are that he ended his life soon after closing the door behind him. The body, dressed only in the under garments, was lying across the bed in the room, while on a table nearby was a bloody razor, with which he ended his life. Examination showed that he had severed both the windpipe and the carotid artery, but notwithstanding this he made his way to the bed before he expired. The position of the razor leads to the belief that he stood before a mirror while slashing his throat.

On a dresser near the bed there was an eight ounce bottle, unlabeled, but containing a pungent acid. Whether he had taken any of this before cutting his throat had not been ascertained at last reports. A physician was summoned hastily after the body was found, but the banker was beyond aid. The police and coroner were then notified and an investigation begun.

According to his friends, Mr. Castles was broken in health by overwork, and had had little connection with the Union Trust Company since assuming the presidency of the institution on January 1, last.

Not long ago Mr. Castles' condition became so serious that he was sent to a sanitarium at Kerhonkson, N. Y., in Ulster county, where he remained for three months under treatment.

Mr. Castles' widow and two children are in the Adirondacks. She was notified of her husband's death. Coming originally from the South, where he was well known in Texas and Louisiana, Mr. Castles moved to New York to assume the presidency of the Guaranty Trust Company several years ago. But in the latter part of last year he resigned this position and on the opening of the new year stepped in as head of the Union Trust Company.

In the search for the despondent banker, his brother was accompanied by Eli B. Stings, a director of the Charlotte, N. C., Electric Railway, Light and Power Company, and a lifelong friend of the Castles. After the finding of the body they looked in vain for a note or letter explaining his suicide.

Mr. Castles had large interests in Texas, and was at one time president of the Hibernia Trust Company, of New Orleans. Besides being president of the Union Trust Company, Mr. Castles was a director of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; the Central of Georgia Railway Company; the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company; the Hanover National Bank, of New York; the Maryland Trust Company, of Baltimore, and the Morristown, N. J., Trust Company. He was United States trustee for the Northern Assurance Company, Limited, of London.

LITTLE GIRL IS MURDERED.

Two Other Children Badly Wounded—No Clue to the Crime.

A dispatch from Utica, N. Y., says a crime for which there, at present, appears to be no explanation, was committed against three Italian children there a few nights ago.

They are Theresa Procopio, seven years old, who is dead, shot through the heart; Fannie Infusino, six years old, badly wounded in the arm, and Freddy Infusino, two and a half years old, shot through the bowels and will die.

There appears to be absolutely no explanation as to why the children were shot. The children had been missing since 7 o'clock Sunday evening, when they were seen talking with an unknown man.